THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 70. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851. PRICE, Dbs. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing A. 1. 12 years Bark *ATHOL*, 337 Tons register, now lying at Woosung. Apply by letter or otherwise to

Captain BLACK on board.

Shanghai, 28th November, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON BACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,

Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.

R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	Harbour Risk.
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

* ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *John Bunyan*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 30th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE CREAMING CHAMPAGNE, from the Firm of MUMM & Co., Rheims; just landed ex *John Bunyan.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, October 15th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A Small quantity of fine clean GRATE COAL, at Drs. 10 per ton, delivered from the Store of the undersigned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1851.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebeto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKENELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

FOR SALE.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES, Complete, made by THURSTON, of London.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, October 31st, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Cheddar Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's. do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT*, AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plank. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE

BY the undersigned,

REAL SCOTCH WHISKY, from Messrs. PRIEST & Co., Callin Distillery, Price, Drs. 6 per Dozen.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin de Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCHANGE

BETWEEN EIGHT & NINE HUNDRED SOVEREIGNS, for which Shanghae Currency is wanted. Apply at

H. B. M.'s CONSULATE.

Shanghae, 28th November, 1851.

SILKS!—SATINS!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosih,* consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,

SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the English Barque *TORY*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her CREW.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

WANTED

BY a YOUNG MAN of Macao birth, a Situation as COPYIST in a Mercantile Office, good references can be given. Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 17th November, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves. Any party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 25th September, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

IT has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by

H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

R. MEREDITH,

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,

For 1852,

AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE

WILL be published on or before the *First day of JANUARY next;*

Price to Subscribers, ... Drs. 2 } Each Copy.
Non-Subscribers, „ 3 }

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to embrace many subjects of local information. To give LISTS OF RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.—LIFE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS.—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—Suggestions for improving the usual mode of publication will be thankfully received. A Subscription List is open at our office.

Shanghai, November 7th, 1851.

* The Agents of the several OFFICES, are respectfully requested to give all desirable information to the compiler at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Manchoux, Tome premier, par* M. VOJEU DE BRUNEM, B. & P.D.M., *à Lyon,* MDCCLIV.) will be published shortly as a specimen of the work, comprised in five books. The whole work when complete to be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents each.

Subscribers names will be received at this office.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald,* ½ dollar and 25 cents each.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

(From the Britannia, Augt. 9.)

RAPID COMMUNICATION BY SNAILS.—The *Presse* has the following account of an alleged new experiment of what is called "telegraphie escargotique"—that is communication at a distance by means of snails:—"Before commencing the account of this strange experiment, let us declare distinctly that we do not accept in any way the responsibility of the assertions of its inventors. Curious facts were produced in our presence by means of an apparatus in which there were snails, many snails, and some of the largest size; but we do not know to what extent it is possible to correspond from one hemisphere to the other by means of a universal language, and with the celerity and certainty which the inventors flatter themselves to have obtained. But be this as it may, and spite of our personal doubts and the silence of the demonstrator, we fancied we saw something which was neither a mystification nor an hallucination. On Sunday, the 3d of August, we went to 86, Route d'Asnieres, at the Batignolles, to the house of M. Droux, ex-mayor of the commune, where it was announced an experiment was to be made. A small number of persons were invited, and among them were M. Victor Hugo and M. Emile de Girardin. The master of the house led us to a sort of barn, where we found at each end two structures in wood placed on open stands. In the front of each was a large wooden wheel moving on its centre. This wheel, about two yards in diameter, presented the most singular appearance; 300 or 400 snails were kept immoveable by means of a sort of paste in a reservoir in zinc; the open part of the shell was towards the spectator, and some of them protruded their heads. On the wheels were lines of metal, on one of which were the snails, and on the other letters of the alphabet. The reservoirs in zinc in which the snails were placed were lined with cloth and copper, like the voltaic pile, and all the reservoirs were connected by conducting wires which were collected on the axis of the wheel. One apparatus was to serve to send a despatch, the other to receive it; we will, to make the demonstrations clearer, call one 'Paris' and the other 'London.' In turning the wheel the letter required was brought to an opening, and designated by a needle. Each time that Paris sent up a letter to the opening, and designated it by the needle, M. Benoist, in the structure called London, wrote it with a pencil on paper, after having discovered it on his own wheel, by, as he said, moving a snail in its reservoir on the letters which snail made a movement on passing by the letter indicated. This is the mystery, and we known no more of it than you do. We wrote in the box representing Paris the word *enfer,* and it was perfectly reproduced at London. Another person wished to send the word *telles,* but, either from want of practice, or irregularity of the machine, M. Benoist received the letters C T Z Z L J. We ourselves recommenced, with M. Victor Hugo by the side of us, in the enclosure Paris, and we sent B E N O I S T, which was perfectly reproduced in London. Then we sent the word Deus, with a mark ✓ between U and S, and it was perfectly received and reproduced. Such is what we saw,—an apparatus of wood, copper, zinc, and snails, send to a similar apparatus, at a distance of 15 yards, three words. But was it really the snails which acted? Was it simply the pile formed by the juxtaposition of copper and zinc? Could the same effect be produced in the same manner, at long distances? These and other questions can only be solved by experience."

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER, 1851.

ON glancing over the accompanying table, the reader will be at once struck with the remarkable difference in the mean temperature of the week as recorded for the two years 1850 and 1851. This difference amounts to 12° 1'. It must however be observed that the table includes three exceedingly cold days in 1850, which brought down the mean temperature of the week. These very cold days were the successors of a series of wet and disagreeable once, and the first real commencement of the winter. It may therefore fairly be anticipated, that when the present unseasonable weather breaks up, and the Barometrical column regains its high normal standard, the Thermometer will indicate a degree of cold quite equal to that of last year.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

November.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
21	F.	30.36	30.31	30.37	53.	55.5	O.	N.E.	0.00	0.15
22	S.	30.23	30.24	30.16	61.	57.6	S.	N.E.	0.00	0.03
23	S.	30.14	30.30	30.03	64.	53.	S.	N.N.W. to N.W.	0.09	0.25
24	M.	30.16	30.33	30.08	61.5	51.	E. to N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
25	Tu.	30.22	30.73	30.12	65.	52.	N.E. to E.N.E.	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
26	W.	30.41	30.67	30.52	55.	45.	N.N.E.	N.W.	0.30	0.02
27	Th.	30.55	30.46	30.37	52.	40.	E.	S.S.E.	0.03	0.00
								Total	0.42	1.03

Shanghae, 28th November, 1851.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Thanks to *Halifax*, his letter on the Treaties shall appear in our next; it arrived too late for this issue.

BIRTH.—On the 21st instant, the Lady of James Crossley, Esq., of a Son.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 25.	Sydney,	Sept. 10.
Calcutta,	Sept. 18.	New Zealand,	Sept. 12.
Bombay,	Sept. 17.	Amoy,	Nov. 3.
Madras,	Sept. 14.	Hongkong,	Nov. 7.
Singapore,	Oct. 1.	Ningpo,	Nov. 20.
Penang,	Sept. 28.	New York,	Aug. 13.
Batavia,	Aug. 25.	San Francisco,	Oct. 6.
Manila,	Oct. 23.	Sdwich. Islands,	Oct. —.

CIRCULAR.

Shanghae, *25th Nov.*, 1851.

The undersigned Consuls of Great Britain, the United States of America, Denmark, and Portugal, and the Vice-Consul of the Netherlands; make known to Consignees of Vessels, that when a Ship is ready for Sea, they must in future include, in the payments made to the Government Banker for Custom-house and Harbour Dues, the Harbour Master's Fees of 10 Dollars (Ten Dollars), for which a separate receipt will be given to be forwarded to His Excellency the Taoutae with the other Duty Papers, when the Grand Chop is required. These Fees will subsequently be paid over to the Harbour Master by the order of the Taoutae.

(Signed) Rutherford Alcock,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
(") Jno. N. Alsop Griswold,
U. S. Consul.
(") D. B. Robertson,
H. D. M.'s Consul.
(") T. C. Beale,
H. M. F. M.'s Consul.

To the Foreign Mercantile Community,
Shanghae.

(True Copy,)
W. H. Fittock.

We have received by the American Clipper, *N. B. Palmer*, Captain Low, papers from San Francisco, to the 6th ultimo, and a later file of September papers from Captain Cave.

We observe that Wells & Co., Bankers, have suspended payment. Depositors are expected to be covered by their assignment; they were severe sufferers in the great fire of the 4th May last.

The insurrectionists in Cuba have totally failed in the attempt to throw off the Spanish Yoke.

The general state of trade is dull, but its indications are said to be favourable, promising and satisfactory.

We shall give some extracts in our next.

A Correspondent has sent us copy of a Calcutta legal opinion regarding the collision of the *Pacha* with the *Erin* steamer, from which we are glad to learn that the China and other Insurance Offices, are borne out in their refusals to accept the policies granted by them, on goods and treasure by the above named vessels.

We publish the opinion for the information of those of our readers who may not have seen it.

Our attention has been called to a letter signed Semper Eadem, animadverting on the Circular made public, three days since, in regard to the compulsory payment of the Harbour Master's fee, at same time the Grand Chop is obtained, and for which a separate receipt will be given. Our opinion on the appointment of Harbour Master and its expediency, if not necessity, is already on record; our Correspondent is, undoubtedly, quite right to watch vigilantly the tendency of any change, and to look carefully to the results that may accrue in other ways if any new measure is adopted: but inasmuch as, the more shipping arrives at the port, the larger necessarily is the revenue to the Customs, whilst the port dues continue at the same rate, it may very properly be argued that the Superintendent of Customs should provide greater facilities for the berthing and mooring of ships. The advantages of appointing a Harbour Master, are very desirable for the interests of Foreign Merchants, and as they sought the appointment, we cannot see that they ought to object to pay a fee for the greater accommodation granted them. At the same time, we think, the Taoutae should likewise have been called on to contribute a portion of the expense and thereby reduce the charge on merchant vessels to the minimum rate, but,—the Merchants *agreed* to pay the fees, or rather guaranteed their payment to the Harbour Master, if appointed. However, we cannot view the levying a small local rate for the better regulation of our own shipping at this port, in the same light as attempting to alter the duties fixed by Tariff. The latter course would, evidently, be beyond the powers delegated to Consuls, but the former, we consider, is a prudent and salutary proceeding, to which they and the Taoutae, conjointly, are quite competent in the exercise of their discretionary authority; and, although, it will, no doubt, be submitted to with a better grace, when recognised by the Foreign Secretaries, it ought, we think, to be at once willingly adopted by the Mercantile Community, for whose protection and benefit, the appointment was sought and established, at the express desire of nearly every Mercantile Establishment in this Settlement. It has been further suggested to us, by another party, that the fees, if paid through the Government Bankers, should be received in *Dollars*, and not in Sycee of Duty standard with its attendant squeezes for smelting, &c.,—but we presume that such is the intention of the Circular.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—A Circular has appeared, signed by four Consular Representatives at this Port, making the liquidation of the Harbour Master's fee, compulsory on vessels before their departure.

I do not wish to enter into the question, whether his appointment is requisite or not. The Merchants, solicited it and the Consuls sanctioned it. What I wish to know is. Can the Taoutae, with the approval of any Consul, levy a *money tax*, upon their mere *ipse dixit*, not provided for in the Treaty, and without the sanction of the Home Authorities? Are they not arrogating a right which does not belong to them? Have they the power to enforce from a Ship-master, payment of a sum of money which he thinks the Chinese Government, should liquidate out of Port dues: for which they give you no equivalent?—I believe myself they have not. The powers of every Consul are defined by Treaty, and if the principle was extended, they might sanction the alteration of the Tariff, and the imposition of double Duties, because the Taoutae wished it. The case would wear a different aspect if the approval of the Foreign Secretary of each Government had been obtained. But to issue a Circular without such confirmation, appears to me, (in the absence of any information, from whence this power is derived) to involve a principle, which if not resisted, ought certainly to be firmly protested against.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Semper Eadem.

Shanghai, 26th November, 1851.

OPINION
ON THE
PACHA AND *ERIN* CASE.

Having been requested to advise upon the line of proceedings to be adopted by the Insurance Offices, who have taken risks on the goods or treasure shipped in the *Pacha* and *Erin*, I am of opinion that the holders of Policies, cannot sustain action against the underwriters, for the loss consequent on the collision of the *Pacha* with the *Erin*, and the subsequent sinking of the former; and further that the Underwriters should repudiate their claim and their liability altogether.

Because 1st. The collision occurred through the wilful default of the Captain of the *Pacha* (9 & 10 Vict, c. 100, S. 13), from the consequences of which under the act, it will be impossible to relieve himself or his Owners. (Vide the *Duke Sussex* 1 W. Rob. 275; the *Rose* 2 W. Rob. 1; the *Columbine* 2 W. Rob. 33; the *Friends* 1 W. Rob. 478; the *Test* 11 Jurist 998), and is therefore a loss falling on the Captain and Owner of the Ship.

2ndly. Such being the case, the Underwriters are discharged of their liability, as when the loss is directly referable to the negligence or misconduct of the Master or other Agents of the Assured, it is not then a peril of the sea, and consequently the rule of the "Causa proxima non remota spectatur," does not apply. (Vide Amoned on Insurance 772, S. 287, et seq.) by the act, such negligence or misconduct, is a "wilful default," making Captain and Owners liable, it cannot be said to come within the exceptions contained in Bill of Lading, viz: "Accidents of the seas, rivers, and steam navigation of whatever nature or kind soever," and not coming within such exception is not a risk taken on himself and the shipper as a peril of the sea. Vide Abbott on shipping 386, 387. The cases supporting the general principle that, "damage by collision is a peril of the sea, are only those in which the collision really was an accident, and not attributable to the negligence or misconduct of the Assured, their servants or agents, of whom the Captain is of course one. This being the case, and the collision having occurred through the negligence or misconduct of the Captain of the *Pacha*, so far as regards that vessel and her cargo, it is not a peril of the sea, and therefore not recoverable from the Underwriters. But with respect to the *Erin*, and the goods on board of her, damage resulting from the collision is a peril of the sea, and one for which the Underwriters are liable "(Pritchard's Admiralty digest 133, par. 80)." A Steam vessel going down Channel on a dark night, on seeing the lights of a ship ahead, ported her helm, but did not put it hard a port in the first instance. The ship which was coming up Channel, mistook the lights of the steam vessel, for those of a lugger at anchor, and starboarded her helm, for the purpose of passing within hail of her in consequence of which a collision took place. Held, that the steamer (though the collision would have been avoided had she put her helm hard a port in the first instance) did all she was called upon to do, having to expect that the ship would either have kept her course or put her helm to port, and that the ship was in culpable error in starboarding instead of porting her helm, as some uncertainty must have existed as to the character of the vessel carrying the lights, and that she was therefore liable for the damage occasioned by the collision. Damage pronounced for accordingly. (The Sapho 9 Jur. 560). (Page 135 para. 98). The rule of the Trinity House,—"when steam vessels on different courses, must unavoidable cross so near that by continuing their courses, there would be a risk of collision each vessel shall put her helm to port," is only applicable where the vessels, by continuing their respective courses, are likely to come into collision, and where by putting their helm to port, the collision may probably be avoided; but the rule is not applicable, when either vessel by unskilful management, is so near the shore, that by porting her helm, there would be danger of collision; in such case, the vessel on her right course is justified, in spite of the rule, in putting her helm to starboard.—(The general steam Navigation Company,—Jenkins), (the Friends) 4 Moore 314, (page 135 par. 93). The rule of porting the helm laid down by the Trinity House, is to be observed invariably in cases of steam ships, or other vesels, meeting each other on adverse courses, where there is a probable chance of collision: and the court will not enter into the discussion as to the precise point, whethenon the starboard side, or otherwise, in which one vessel lies to the other at the time of being discovered. (The *Rose;* Gilmore, 2 W. Rob. 1, the *Columbine; Norwood; Ibid;* 33).

NOTES
ON THE NEIGHBOURHOOD
OF SHANGHAI.

Some of the pleasantest walks in this neighbourhood lie on the West side of the City. Within the Walls, the embankment against which they are built, forms a dry path, when many of the country roads are impassable, and that portion of it from the North gate, past the small parade ground, by the West, to the South gate, is literally *rus in urbe*. Keeping outside the walls and proceeding towards the Pagoda, we reach St. Catherine's Bridge which, in an artistic point of view, is about the only pretty place in the whole district; at full tide, and when the lofty trees in the adjoining plantations are in their best foliage, the scene here is well worthy of the pencil of the most accomplished painter. There is a capital riding road the whole way from this Bridge to the French Missionary Establishment at Ze-ka-wey, along the bank of the Poo-wey-dong creek, the land is high, and a more extended view of the country around is obtained from this road than any other in the neighbourhood, this too, is one of the best roads after wet weather, its elevated position exposing it more to the drying influence of the winds. We were once fortunate enough to be admitted into the studio of the accomplеshed priest at Ze-ka-way whose chief employment is to model Images to adorn the Chapels and the new Cathedral; the models, though only in clay, were perfect works of art, one in particular, the dead Christ supported by the Virgin, was superb, the pure, languid, utterly dead look of the body, was still without that rigidity which it is so difficult to avoid especially in sculpture, when an inanimate subject is treated. There was an imploring trustful look in the Virgin's face, not unmixed with an expression of the deepest sorrow, that stamps the model as the work of one highly advanced in the art. The group is pyramidical, the form most to be admired in all sculpture, witness "Bailey's Graces," "Eve at the Fountain," "The Dying Gladiator," &c., &c. The Amazon in the Exhibition is also in this category. In the Chapel, which is a large building, we believe there are some finished works by the same artist, one, "Christ in the Tomb," is highly spoken of. At the back of the building are extensive school rooms, the scholars seem to be very happy and well taken care of, their sleeping apartments are remarkable for their neat and cleanly appearance, each scholar being provided with a comfortable bed which is furnished with mosquito curtains. Part of the garden is devoted to the growth of plants used for medecines.

About a mile to the North West of Ze-ka-wey is the town of Fat-wha, which consists of one long street running in a Westerly direction, through this, is one of the roads to Yah-ke-tun, or Pheasant Mound, a small hill about eleven miles from Shanghai, situated on the Soo-choo creek, where the steam branches off that leads to Kea-ding, an insignificant city where the bricks in its walls exceed those in its houses, however the Chief Magistrate's house is rather imposing on account of a fine stone railing in front, and is well situated on the margin of a small lake, in the centre of which is a wooded islet. The city walls seem to be about equal in circumference to those of Shanghai. There is a Pagoda in the city, but it is in a very bad state of repair, an Insurance office would almost be justified in disputing a claim if any accident happened to one of its clients adventurous enough to ascend it. The manner of getting up is rather singular; upon reaching one story you have to go out into the balcony and walk half round it, then enter by a few steps into the next, and so on; the danger lies in coming down the steps on each story, as they are very steep, if a false step is taken the railing of the balcony would be found too weak to break the fall. Between Yah-ke-tun and Kea-ding a considerable quantity of a kind of Indigo is grown, the lime pits used for extracting the colour may be seen at intervals along the banks of the creek. There is a village called Nan-tsien on this creek famous for the Dragon boats brought out there at one of the native festivals. "The Hills" are visible from Yah-ke-tun.

It may be useful to give the names of these hills which are as follows. The Pagoda Hill, Cho-san, the hill between it and Leaning Pagoda Hill, is Chin-san, this is generally called Joss house hill by foreigners, on account of the number of Joss houses on the South side of it. The Leaning Pagoda Hill to the South, called Rob Roy's hill from its rugged and precipitous sides, is Wang-san. The first of the Lakes to the West of the Hills is the Mao-hoo, on an island in them is a Pagoda called the Mao-tow. In this neighbourhood boats with the fishing cormorants are sometimes seen; it is certainly very interesting to see the complete command the men have over these birds, and not the least extraordinary thing is to see the way the men venture in so small boats across the Lakes when there is a sea on, the waves appear large enough to swamp much larger craft, in fact we must confess we were sick of them.

There is a style of fishing sometimes employed in the Soochoo creek which we have not previously seen described; the fisherman sits at one end of a long canoe looking boat which has a board painted white laid out level with the water on the larboard side, this attracts the fish on moon light nights so that they jump on to it, or over into the boat, and to prevent them jumping too far there is a net rigged up perpendicularly on the starboard side.

Among the objects of interest near Shanghai, that are within walking distance, perhaps the Bubbling well is the most curious, the carbonic acid gas which it discharges itself of, is easily ignited when flame is applied. A small quantity could be readily obtained by filling a bottle with water, inserting a funnel into it, then placing them over one of the jets, the mouth of the funnel being completely immersed in the well, the gas will then rise and displace the water in the bottle, which, when full of gas, must be carefully corked. About a mile North of the Bubbling well, is a fine grave with a short avenue in front; there are evident signs of great care being taken to keep this grave and the trees surrounding it, in a good state of preservation. Some very handsome flowers have sometimes been obtained here.

The Baby towers in this neighbourhood are worthy of remark, both an account of the singular mode of burial employed, and the enquiries into infanticide to which they naturally lead. There is one near the French Consulate and another at St. Catherine's Bridge, we sincerely hope there are no more, as they give strong grounds for suspecting that all the children deposited in them, may not have died a natural death; however, we believe that infanticide is far from a common crime in this district. During the famine in 1849 the tower was crammed to the top with bodies, they are generally wrapped in matting; it requires a considerable amount of curiosity to climb up to one of the arches, through which the dead infants are thrust, and undergo the penalties of looking down into this horrid Charnel-house. While on this subject we may point out some Christians tombs at the South West side of the city, they are probably the tombs of Catholic Priests as they have the cross and I.H.S. on them; there is a lengthy Chinese inscription on each, a translation of some of the oldest would be interesting perhaps, as they all appear to be dated. A few angels or cherubs have been attempted to be carved on one or two.

At the South end of the city, some distance outside the walls, are several cemeteries. One is allotted we believe to Roman Catholics, and among the others, there is one appropriated to Beggars, the latter is almost impassable in hot weather.

The Catholic Cathedral at Ta-pi-ka, is perhaps the most massive building in China, the thickness of its walls and great circumference of its pillars may prove to be too much for the foundation situated as it is so close to the banks of the river. The building is about 240 ft. long & 150 ft. broad, and is very high, the roof is almost completed. When the whole is finished it will doubtless be tastefully fitted up and attract many natives, who from casual visitors may become converts. There is little attractive in the Episcopal Churches in the city, they are badly situated, away from any great thoroughfare they have nothing in themselves that will draw many Chinese to them; indeed until there are more Protestant converts there seems to be little use for the Churches, and the money laid out on them might have been better applied in building schools. The policy of the various protestant, Presbyterian, Baptist and other Missionaries, in residing only at large towns, prevents much good being done; the vice and dissipation of a city are great drawbacks to religious ideas; we might as well think of leading the people of Vienna or Paris into more righteous ways by building chapels there, as, by similar means, to obtain the same end in cities in China. It is in schools and in rural hamlets where the first seeds of the Gospel should be sown in this country to reap the quickest harvest. But this is not the place to discuss these matters, we would however point out the incalculable good a worthy Missionary might do to the sick and needy, if he resided in some small village, where in a very short time he would likely become to the villagers, what a country pastor is to his flock in England, and be equally respected.

One of the most complete changes of scene that can be had in this immediate neighbourhood is obtainable by walking Eastward to the banks of the Yang-tsze-kiang, the shortest way is to go by boat to the batteries half way to Woosung, land at the creek Tung-kow (on the right bank of the river) keep along its margin, or as near to it as the road will allow, for about half a mile, then strike off to the left, due East, and in about two miles walk, the town of Koh-kow is reached, pass directly through it, and continuing Eastward for about four miles more you will arrive at the great embankment of Yang-tsze-kiang, after having passed over the lesser one.

The view from it is quite *marine;* the waves rolling in over the long beach in interminable succession, the vast flocks of wild fowl passing to and fro in extended lines, and the wide space of unbroken horizon, have a strange newness in their look that well repays one for the long walk through an uninteresting country. There is a freshness in the breeze too, that gives additional charms to the scene, and perhaps some outward or homeward bound vessels passing at the time will enliven the view. The point arrived at on the shores of the Yang-tsze-kiang, when the Koh-kow route is taken, is about two miles below "Block-house island," and just where the barque *Chatham* was stranded last year.

Between the East batteries and Yang-kin (a town at the end of the first reach from Shanghai,) and also in the neighbourhood of Yang-kin. Pheasants, Teal and Woodcock are pretty plentiful. The district between Tung-kow and Cheyne-zo, a city about 15 miles S.E. of Shanghai, is said to be that from which most of the game sold to the Foreign Residents is obtained.

The best view of the general features of this country is obtained from the top of the Lung-hwa Pagoda; and at the Temples adjoining a great variety of Chinese Gods may be seen. A very extensive view also is that from the top of one of the towers in Kung-wan, the half way town to Woosung. The tower is built over a large pawnbroking establishment, and is used as a sort of alarm station in case of fire or thieves: in the highest story there is a large drum, also some bows and arrows and a rusty matchlock. The new road to Woosung does not pass through Kung-wan, but tends more in an Easterly direction. After passing the bridge *above* the American Missionary Establishment, Hoong-kow, the road leads Eastwards and the old road to the North is entirely avoided.

The Bund forms a great part of the new road, the country path joins it at Samqua's Bridges, after passing through the hamlets of Oong, or Hung-long and Wang-pang. By this route, Woosung can be reached in about an hour, *safe* riding all the way.

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c. By T. F. Wade.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

(Continued from No. 69.)

The first-class men of this *ying*, 2000 in number, are styled *tsien-fung*, leading or vanguard men, who are raised as vacancies occur from the *wei tsien-fung*, of whom there are 1000; these, from the élèves, or supernumeraries of the same corps, or from those of other Metropolitan divisions, or their cavalry. Their exercises, though barbarian, found a fair claim to the distinction bestowed on their corps which marks it as excelling in strength and activity. They drill six times a month with the scaling-ladder, when they also fire three vollies with the matchlock; six times they wrestle and perform feats of horsemanship, one rider leaping on the back of another's horse, met at the gallop, while the rider of the latter similarily exchanges his seat at the same moment. Whilst mounted, they likewise fire three rounds with the matchlock, shoot three flights of arrows, and attack and defend with the sword and iron whip or flail, described as a jointed implement. They have beside six trials, monthly, in horse and foot archery; and twice a year for twelve days at a time, practice at a mark with the matchlock; each marksman takes five shots each day, and is rewarded or punished according as his varied success places him in one of three classes of proficiency.

They daily detach a *ti'daling*, a subaltern and ten, to the garden of *Tsing-i*, more than halfway to Yuen-ming Yuen: this appears to be their only guard duty. As an escort, they furnish one in ten of their officers and troops to attend His Majesty on his excursions. The men are then clothed in

yellow jackets edged with blue, their *ts'ánling*, wearing blue edged with yellow, and the *yih-ch'áng* in command, a vest entirely of yellow.

The *ho-ki ying* (Division of Fire-arms), here set down as that of Artillery and Musketeers, is composed of men from all the Eight Banners. It is divided into the Inner, which is quartered within, and the Outer, which lies in the rear of the Indigo manufactory, without the city. The Inner Corps addresses itself to the exercise of both matchlock and heavy artillery, the Outer to that of the former alone; but neither of them neglect archery on horse and foot: on the contrary, notwithstanding their designation, they pay much more attention to this than gun or musket-practice. The whole is under the supervision of a *tsungtung*, Minister, holding the seal, and two without the seal, as in the Light Division. These are chosen from the Imperial nobility of the first eight orders, Captains-general of the Guard, or the Leading or Flank Divisions, or from the *tútung*, or *fú-tútung* of the Eight Banners. There are attached to them out of the other officers of the corps, a *yih-cháng* or senior of a Wing, with an assistant or deputy *yie-cháng*; 3 *yieng-tsung*, or marshals of the camp, 4 *tsánling* and 8 *pih-tih-shi*. The Inner Corps is commanded by a *yih-cháng* and an assistant; 3 *ying-tsung*, each holding a particular seal of office, who rise from the *tsánling* of Musketeers, of whom there are four, 8 *fú-tsánling*, 16 *shú-tsánling*, and 112 subalterns, complete the establishment.

That of the Outer Corps is identically the same. Four *pih-tih-shi* are farther attached to each. Their ranks are filled with Manchus and Mongols only, chosen in the proportion of six musketeers and one artillery-man to every *tsoling's* company. The former are termed *niáu-tsiáng hú-kiun* (flank-men of the musket), and are recruited under a singular regulation. Any man coming to Peking from the three Manchurian provinces, with the quota of marten-fur in which they are taxed, or for the purpose of learning his drill in the motions of the hunting camp, is taken to fill a vacancy; failing these, the artillery-men, or élèves are eligible. The gunners themselves are recruited from the élèves or supernumeraries of their own *ying*, or, if this cannot be, from those of the *hiáu-ki*. When the Emperor moves to Muh-lan to hunt, or upon any excursion, three officers and a hundred men of this corps accompany him; or two officers and fifty men if he goes to the Mausolea in Chihli. A *yih-cháng*, in a vest of yellow, commands, the party; the *tsánling* and *cháng-king* wear yellow edged with white; the subalterns and escort, blue edged with white.

The Inner Corps is exercised in archery six times a month on foot, and six times on horseback; on twelve other days in sword and spear drill, and on the remaining six days, in attack and defense with these weapons. They practice with the musket, on parade, but ten times in the spring, and nine times in the autumn; and in each season fire at a mark but five times, either with the musket, or from cannon. They are reviewed in spring and autumn with the Outer Corps; twice during autumn, by single Banners, with five other corps of the same, once by two Banners of the same color, and once in the grand parade of the Eight Banners: as described in the preceding division.

The Outer Corps have but half as many days' drill, as mounted archers, and devote six to matchlock-practice, nine to feats on foot and on horses and camels, with matchlocks, bows, spears, and other weapons; and six to the same feats in other form or on a less scale; unaquaintance with the Chinese drill in action prevents a translation of the term which marks the difference between the two. In the latter, 100 élèves, between the ages of seven and eleven, are taught to take a part. The corps parades for ball-practice ten times a month, and also performs in the mock-fights on the water in the gardens, on alternate days with the Light Division.

The above five Corps are inspected together by the Emperor once triennially in the Nan Yuen, or Park without the South gate of Peking. They there pitch their tents in 36 contiguous encampments, each occupying a parallelogram of 400 Chinese feet deep by 240 broad; with ten feet space between them, they present a front of 9000 feet. They are divided into wings; the left consisting of four encampments occupied by the *Hánkiun* Artillery and Musketeers of the four Banners of the left wing; 4 of the Manchu of the same service and Banners; 1 of the Leading, 4 of the Flank, and 4 of the Paid Division; and 1 encampment formed of the Light Division. The right contains the number of each of the same corps of the Banner of the right wing, but includes a camp of the Artillery Corps as a counterpoise to that of the Light Division in the left wing.

At a distance of 2,750 feet from the alignment stands the pavilion of the Emperor, at which upon similar occasions his tent is pitched, duly garnished with all the munitions of Chinese warfare. His commands are thence made known by the Mongolian conch-blowers of the three Banners superior, the five lower, those of the Guard, and of the Flank Division. The first stand nearest his tent, on either side, and the rest oblique away from it till their outer men approach the extremities of the line on which the head of the troops will take up their ground when drawn out in review order: this is 1,000 feet from the pavilion.

The parade is formed in three lines; the *orpu* or *chevaux-de-frise*, advance to the line just mentioned, which is 1150 feet in front of the camp. They there form line in the centre of the position, directly supported by the *Hánkiun* Musketeers, who form in their rear. The *Hánkiun* Artillery align themselves with the *orpu* on both flanks, and are similarly supported by their escort of musketeers and buckler-men. The Manchu musketeers, interspersed between the Manchu Artillery, place themselves according to their Banners on the right and left flanks of the *Hánkiun*, and so complete the first line, which should extend from flank to flank 6,340 feet.

The second line, styled in Chinese the *leading*, is 250 feet in rear of the *chevaux-de-frise*. The Leading Divisionmen are placed exactly in the centre, mounted and arranged under their Banners; right and left of them stand the Flank Division, also mounted; upon the left Flank of their left wing are the Light Division, but wheeled backwards on their inner flank nearly a quarter of a circle; while upon the right, similarly thrown back, are the Outer Artillery Corps. This line should present a front of 6,540 feet; its retired flanks, 1,000 feet each, and their extremities should be 7,140 feet apart. The second line, composed entirely of the Paid Force, is precisely similar in formation and extent, and takes up its ground 150 feet in rear of the first.

The distribution and armament of the troops is as follows: 6357 *Hankiun* in the first rank are commanded by 4 *tútung*, 8 *fú-tútung*, and 337 officers, of whom the *tsánling* and subalterns (*kidu*) are strictly military; the *chángking*, of whom there is a large proportion, are rather a civilian staff. The men are 245 artillery to fire, 880 to trail the guns; 792 corporals and privates bearing the large standards and pennons; 2560 musketeers; 688 buckler-men; 440 waving pennons, striking gongs or drums, or blowing conchs; 640 carrying the chevaux-de-frise, and 112 drummers and points for the alignment. These carry 16 large standards of the Eight Banners, borne by three men each; 16 called standards of the *tsánling*; 40 red pennons or guidons; 376 small pennons; 160 stand of chevaux-de-frise; 160 long spears; 80 cannon, fired by three and trailed by eleven men each; 2560 matchlocks, 688 targets, 88 gongs, and 184 conchs.

The above belong properly to the Paid Force of the Banners. The Artillery Division sends five high officers, and 512 *tsánling* and others, 1920 musketeers, over every ten of whom is a headman; 256 escort of standards, 16 standard-bearers; 440 gunners, and 40 pennon-bearers of cannon; in all 2864. Their arms, &c., are 40 cannon loading at the breech, 1920 muskets, 160 conchs, 40 standards, 16 red pennons, and 230 small pennons or guidons.

The second line consists of 818 men of the Leading, and 1852 of the Flank Division. This was its complement before the Light Division and Outer Artillery Corps were added to it; but the Inquiry of 1825, which dates this augmentation in 1812, gives no disposition of their men at the Grand Review. The line carries 8 standards, 552 pennons, and 144 conchs. The arms of the troops are it is presumed, the spear, the bow, and small-sword elsewhere assigned them.

The third line, of which both centre and flanks is exactly covered by the second, 150 feet in advance of it, parades 672 *lingtsui* and 2022 soldiers in its centre, which faces to the front, and 104 *lingtsui* and 312 soldiers in each of its retired flanks. The centre is commanded by 4 *tútung*: and 8 *fú-tútung* with 360 officers, and is thronged with standards and pennons, small and great, to the number of 760, with 112 conchs; the flanks have each a *tútung*, with 2 *fú-tútung* and 60 officers; and carry 12 standards, 104 pennons and 28 conchs. The *lingtsui* each carry a pennon, and are in the proportion of one to every three private soldiers.

As far as display of their powers is concerned, none of the troops, except those armed with fire-arms and bucklers, and only detachments of these, appear to be called on at the Grand Review. The chevaux-d-frise does not seem to quit its ground, but the troops move through it at intervals, and the musketeers advance straight to the front, at stated periods, then halt and fire a volley and advance again: this is done ten times, the ground moved over between each halt being 50 feet, and the tenth fire delivered, the troops under review retire upon the ground in rear of the chevaux-de-frise, one half of the Leading and Flank Divisions furnishing the rear-guard.

Our notice of these five Divisions will close with a brief account of their arms and equipment. The head and body are defended by a helmet and cassock or jacket of quilt armor: those of the officer so far studded with metal as to entitle them in the mind of a native to be particularized as of steel. Officers are armed with a small-sword, two bows, and a quiver, with a number of arrows differing according to the rank of the wearer; in the first grade, they are allowed 400 arrows; in the second, 350; third, 250; fourth 200; fifth 150: sixth and all below it, 100. In the Leading Division, every man has a musket, a sword, a bow and quiver, and 50 arrows. In the Flank and Paid Divisions, every two men have the long spear, thirteen Chinese feet in length; the former is allowed 36 conch shells to every Banner, to give signals; the latter, one to every *tsoling's* company, and two to every *ts'ánling*. The Hankiun musketeers of the Paid Force are of course armed with the matchlock, and, with the artillery, are allowed a drum and five gongs to every Banner. The buckler-men have besides their large shield, a dagger and long sword, with seven conchs to every Banner. The *chevaux-de-frise* are apportioned one stand to every company, and each man is supplied with a pole to carry it.

In the Artillery, five cannon loading at the breech, are assigned to every Banner, with fourteen conch-shells, and five to accompany the guns. There is, besides a park of artillery in charge of the Hankiun of the Paid Force, of which part only are mounted on carriages, and a number of guns on the gates, inner and outer, distributed thus:—

	Mounted on			
	In Park.	Carriages.	Gates.	Guns.
Bordered Yellow,	69	24	2	12
Plain Yellow,	79	36	2	11
Plain White,	69	35	2	11
Plain Red,	74	36	2	10
Bordered White,	62	35	2	12
Bordered Red,	68	36	2	11
Plain Blue,	65	36	2	12
Bordered Blue,	72	24	2	12
	558	262	16	91

(*To be continued.*)

Specie from the United States.—The continued export of specie from the United States during the last seven months has caused serious apprehension as to the effect it is likely to produce upon the commercial interests of the country. The shipments in that period have been as follow:—

January	1,266,000	May	4,506,000
February	1,007,000	June	6,462,000
March	2,363,000	July	6,004,000
April	3,482,000		
		Total dollars,	25,095,000

Whereas the whole amount of Californian gold-dust received at the United States mint in Philadelphia has been:—

January	4,940,000	May	3,263,000
February	2,860,000	June	3,570,000
March	2,634,000	July	3,033,000
April	2,785,500		
		Total dollars,	23,047,000

It therefore appears that the exports from New York alone, during the first seven months of the year, have been nearly two millions more than the imports received from California. For a long period it was the general impression that the receipts from California would more than counterbalance the exports, but the increasing amount of shipments has destroyed that hope, and has called attention to the fact that the export of specie from New York in the seven months of the year exceeds the aggregate shipments from the whole of the United States in any previous year of her history. This has had a most unfavourable effect upon the money market, which has become suddenly contracted, and capitalists and bankers taking the alarm have withdrawn their confidence, producing serious apprehenssions among thinking men as to the effect it will have upon the commercial community. That it will be to some extent disastrous cannot be doubted, but it will also have the beneficial effect of checking a further expansion of credits and speculation, and eventually bring trade and enterprise back to their legitimate channels—a result of no less importance to Great Britain than to to the United States—the interests of the two countries having now become so identified that the welfare of the one is essential to the prosperity of the other.—*Chronicle.*

Gold Odds and Ends.—A piece of gold ore about 3 lbs. weight was picked up at the Wentworth diggings in the early part of the week. We have it upon good authority that 4 to 5 cwt of gold leaves Bathurst for Sydney weekly by the escort and other known means of conveyance. Many people are about leaving the Turon for Bathurst in consequence of the fresh in the river. It is expected that a month will elapse before operations can be advantageously commenced. Flour has been sold as high as 9d. and beef 6d. per lb. at the Turon. Two men passed through the town yesterday on their way to South Australia, whence they had come to our diggings. They were heartily sick of them, and after spending about a month there and all their cash, had sold their tools, &c., and left. Mr. Joseph Simmons senior, who has just returned from the Turon, purchased the right of a digging allotment from a party of young men for £24, for which they asked £150 a few days before, and would not take less. The sudden depreciation in its value was caused by the water springing too fast upon them. They had been making from six to eight ounces a day, and having accummulated a small fortune were returning to their farms. Dr. M'Hattie purchased a variety of beautiful cabinet specimens of gold in its different shapes, for his Honor the Chief Justice. One splendid specimen of gold in the quartz was from the new diggings, weighing between three and four ounces. Great numbers of miners are returning from the World's End diggings, which have not proved so rich generally as was expected. A few are doing extremely well, but there appears to be greater uncertainty there than at any of the old diggings, the gold not being so generally diffused through the soil. A gentleman lately sojourning at the Turon informs us that, whilst there, a man contrived to sneak into a tent in the night-time, and appropriate a pair of boots and £20 in cash whilst the owner was asleep. Fortunately he awoke before the thief had effected his retreat, and grappled with him. He immediately gave the alarm, and in a few moments was assisted by Messrs. Francis M'Dougall, and Smith, near whose quarters the occurrence took place, who secured him for the night by tying his hands. A large number of the diggers assembled together in a few minutes recommended a summary disposal of the culprit. One proposed a little judicious ear-cropping, another thought a trifle of a roasting would be profitable, and suggested that he be put on the fire without further delay. Both recommendations had their advocates, but the respectable portion of the assemblage preferred the constitutional mode of punishment. The delinquent was therefore kept in durance untill the dawn of day, when he was tranferred to the authorities. Since Saturday last Mr. Austin has bought gold to the amount of £1157 19s. 9d., Mr. Parker £400, Mr. Dunsford £687 5s., and Messrs. Syer Brothers £552 10s. Other buyers have purchased small amounts, making a considerable total in the whole. Owing to an alteration in the rate of exchange gold has depreciated in Sydney to £3 6s. 6d. per once.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

The Imperial Printing Office at Vienna.—In the Austrian department of the Great Exhibition an important section is devoted to a collection of objects of typographic art exhibited by the Imperial Printing Establishment at Vienna. The nature of this establishment, its high character and vast extent, make it conspicuous among similar institutions throughout Europe; and the specimens of its art and industry which it submits to the public view cannot fail to obtain for it that share of attention and praise which strenuous and well directed efforts must at all times command. The result of its endeavours towards the perfection of the graphic art in all its branches is before the public, but we propose to preface our account of the objects exhibited by a few remarks on the establishment itself.

The Austrian Imperial Printing-office was founded by the late Emperor Francis, for the purpose of supplying the printed returns, bulletins, and orders of the various branches of the administration. But it was also intended, under the auspices of the Government, to give an impetus to, and become a kind of training-school of the typographic and graphic arts in the empire. Although originally founded on a limited scale, so completely did it answer its purposes, and so evident became its influence on the advancement of art, that its extent grew apace with its importance, and at the present moment besides vast numbers of artists, men of science and mechanics, there are not less than 700 persons regularly employed in its various offices. It has, moreover, extended its influence to and established branch officers in Lemberg, Temesvar, Selzburg, and other provincial capitals of the Austrian Empire. The machinery department of the Imperial printing-office is extremely well supplied. An engine of 20-horse power moves not less than 48 printing and 24 copperplate presses and 10 glazing machines. There are, moreover, 36 large and 12 small iron handpresses, 12 numbering and embossing machines, and 30 lithographic presses. A fresh supply of types is constantly supplied by 12 casting machines and nine ovens, and 3,000 cwt. of type is kept on the premises. According to a moderate computation each cwt. contains about 40,000 types, and 3,000 cwt. we mentioned make a total of 120,000,000 of types of various sizes and characters. 500,000 sheets, or 1,000 reams, of paper *per diem* are required for the consumption of the establishment. And all this is of comparatively recent growth, because we learn from the report of the Austrian Commissioners that only ten years ago but fifty persons were employed in the Imperial printing-office, that the type foundry was small, and that there was but a limited lithographic staff attached to it, while at the time we write, there are offices for letterpress printing, for copperplate, lithographic, and chromolithographic printing, punch-cutting, typefounding, woodcutting, bookbinding, and for photography.

The objects which this extensive institution has sent to the Great Exhibition are of the most various kind. Among them is a collection of 11,000 steel punches of characters and alphabets of which we dare say that most of our readers have scarcely ever heard the name. There are in fact punches of 104 different alphabets, for the hieroglyphic, hieratic, and Demotic, down to the Kionsa, Laos, Shyan, Mandshah, and Formosan. There is a collection of gutta percha and galvanized copper matrixes and patrixes of wood-cuts, *fac similes* of antique relievos; and, as a specimen of the typographic strength of the Imperial Printing-office, there is a copy of a certain work, entitled *The Hall of Languages*, and consisting of 17 sheets in elephant folio, containing the Lord's Prayer in 608 languages, printed with Roman Letters, and in 200 languages in the characters peculiar to each language. This is a work of vast design and exquisite execution. As a set-off to the characters that be, the Imperial Printing-office gives us further a record of the past in a quaint collection of MS. writing in the early ages—from the sixth century to the days of Gutenberg and the invention of the art of printing. There are, besides ornamental letters of the middle ages, reproduced from the documents of the time, *fac similes* of curious old woodcuts, chiefly taken from an old and very rare book entitled *Kasier Maximilian's Ehrenpforte.*

There is also a Japanese novel, the first work of this kind that was ever printed with moveable type, oil colour prints, photography on paper in its various applications to objects of nature and art, and a selection of ornamental tools for bookbinding. In short, the specimens presented to us embrace all the branches of the multiplicatory and reproductive arts, and we apprehend that the gauntlet which Austria in this collection throws down to the printing-offices of the world is not likely to be taken up by any association or establishment which has hitherto come to our notice. —*Morning Paper.*

(*Continued from No. 68.*)

The following is an abridgment of a curious Latin Manuscript entitled Agreement of the Chronology of the Chinese Annals, with the *Epocha* of Ancient History, &c., and is annexed to the *History of the Conquest of China by the Mancha Tartars*, dating from the Universal Deluge until the Birth of the Saviour of the World. The dates as will be perceived extend far higher than those of our version of the Bible, and approach more nearly to those of the Jewish computation. It will be useful to compare with other chronological tables extant, amongst which there is such a diversity of dates:—

Years before J. C.

Tai-ting, 52d Emperor of China, and 26th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1105
This Prince was adorned with many virtues. He knew how to estimate and employ an excellent General to good purpose, whom Providence bestowed on him in the person of Wang-kí.
SAMSON, deceived by the perfidious Dalilah, is taken prisoner by the Philistines, ... }
Paris, son of Priam, goes to Sparta and carries off Helen, ... } 1194
Ti-yih, 53d Emperor of China, and 27th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1193
History relates but little about this Prince, it confines its praise to exalting the noble actions of the brave Vang-kí, and those of his son Ven-vang against the Tartars. This Ven-vang, besides his bravery, was endowed with all social virtues in the highest degree and bestowed so much attention on the poor and unfortunate as is quite wonderful.
SAMUEL is born, ... 1192
Troy taken by the Greeks, ... 1184
This great event terminated an expedition against that city of ten years duration, reckoning from the flight of Helen. It occurred seventeen days prior to the summer solstice.
Æneas, a Trojan Prince, the 4th King of the Latins, ... 1170
Ascanius, 5th King of the Latins, ... 1166
ELI, High Priest and Judge in Israel, dies 1156
Tchoo, 54th Emperor of China, and 28th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1155
The Grandees compelled his father Ti-yih to select him as his successor in preference to his elder brothers, because he was son of the Empress; but they soon had cause to repent of their choice. One of his wives of the 2d rank, having acquired an absolute control over him, plunged him into all kinds of excesses. The Princes leagued together, raised troops, and came against him to offer battle, he accepted the challenge and was beaten. Despair immediately seized him, he gallopped off to his palace with all speed, set fire to his palace, and burnt his wives and himself in the conflagration. He is reputed as the author of the extravagant feast of Lanterns, which he caused to last, (it is said,) a half year without intermission.
SAMUEL, Judge in Israel, ... 1153
SAUL, 1st King over the people of GOD, ... 1134
Vou-vang, 55th Emperor of China, and 1st of the 3d Dynasty called *Tchoo*, ... 1122
He was son of the General Ven-vang, Prince of Tchoo in Shen-si. As soon as he was seated on the throne, his first care was to apply a remedy to the evils of the State; he gave constant attention to this thing and happily succeeded. As he was elected by the wishes of the people, this great Monarch did not fear to confer benefits on the Princes of the family of the deceased Emperor. He bestowed fine establishments on the sons of the late Monarch, and made one of the uncles of that Prince, King of Cao or Corea.
Tching-vang, 56th Emperor of China, and 2d of the 3d Dynasty, ... 1115
This Prince, not only succeeded in crushing all revolts, but even had the art to attach the greater part of the revolters to himself; he caused Literature to flourish once more, and rendered the Chinese a happy people. He found in his uncle Tchoo-kang a skilful General, and a great Minister whom he loved as a father so soon as he had become well acquainted with him. This is the manner he acquired such complete knowledge of the high virtues of Tchoo-kang. The young nobility about the Court, who much feared that the high credit of a man of Tchoo's character would impart too great austerity to the government, neglected no occasion to disparage this Prince in the eyes of the young Emperor. They represented his uncle to the Prince as an ambitious man who wished nothing better than to deprive him of his Crown. Tching-vang, without believing so false an accusation, did not fail to acquaint the accused that his fidelity was suspected by many, and that it would be preferable to him, (the Emperor,) that he should no longer interfere with affairs of State. Tchoo-kang made no reply, in order to justify himself, but retired to one of his properties, resolved not to quit it again. However his papers had been seized, and the Emperor, being desirous to examine them himself, was soon convinced that he had been deceived by his accusers. All these papers were written about abuses prevalent in the State, and on the necessary remedies to be prudently applied. In one piece alone was any mention of the reigning Monarch and his father: it was an art of devotion wherein Tchoo-kang had dedicated his life to *Tien* in order to prolong the days of his brother and nephew. This writing touched the feelings of the reigning Prince so deeply, that he bedewed it with tears. On that very day he recalled so generous an uncle, and his high repute at Court endured throughout his life. Tching-vang visited the empire in person, and built the city of Ho-nan foo. In taking the exact position of that Capital, they made observations with an erect style of eight feet, and noted that the meridian shadow cast at the winter solstice was thirteen-feet one-inch; at the summer solstice one-foot five-inches eight-lines, and at the two equinoxes seven-feet three inches.
SAUL, a second time disobeys the orders of GOD, ... }
DAVID, a young child, is consecrated King, ... } 1110
SAMUEL dies 1107
The *Heraclidæ*, descendants of Hercules go to dwell in Peloponnesus, ... }
Euristhenes, 1st King of Lacedemon, ... } 1104
Alethes, a Prince of the *Heraclidæ*, 1st King of Corinth, ... 1103
The *Æolian* Colonies established themselves in Asia, ... 1102
Æneas Sylvius, 7th King of the Latins, ... 1098
DAVID, 2d King of the people of GOD, acknowledged by the twelve tribes, ... }
Codrus, last King of Athens, ... } 1088
Smendis, 63d King of Egypt, ... 1087
Hiram, King of Tyre, ... 1085
Hadad, King of Syria, ... 1080
Kang-vang, 57th Emperor of China, and 3d of the 3d Dynasty, ... 1078
The flourishing state of the monarchy under this Emperor, was the result of indefatigable application on the part of this Prince, and of the careful attention of his excellent Minister Kao-kang. The latter went diligently over the whole Empire, to honour the labours and manufacture of Silk; in this he succeeded to the full satisfaction of the people. Some years afterwards, the Emperor wished to see with his own eyes, if the regulations of Kao-kang were duly observed. He visited every province in succession, and found every thing in most admirable order.
Medon, 1st perpetual Archon of Athens, ... 1067
Peussenes, 64th King of Egypt, ... 1062
DAVID flees before his son Absalom, ... 1059
SOLOMON, 3d King of the people of GOD, ... 1054
The *Ionian* Colonies, are established in Asia, ... 1053
Tchao-vang, 58th Emperor of China, and 4th of the 3d Dynasty, ... 1052
No son, perhaps, less resembled his father, than Tchao-vang. His neglect of state affairs caused his great vassals to despise the royal authority, and the Ministers to trample mercilessly upon the people. The inhabitants of Hoo-kwang, which was not at that time embodied in the Empire, having made some excursions beyond their borders, the Emperor marched against them. He was passing over a bridge constructed by some countrymen in haste, and which they suddenly broke down when the Emperor with his whole suite, was plunged into the water. One of his guards a skilful swimmer drew him out of the stream, but he died a few days afterwards from the effects of his submersion.
The TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM founded, it was begun in the fourth year of the reign of King Solomon, ... 1051
Dedication of the TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM, ... 1043
Alba, 9th King of the Latins, ... }
Smyrna founded .... } 1016
Homer born .... }
Moo-vang, 59th Emperor of China, and 5th of the 3d Dynasty, ... 1001
This Prince was very changeable in his conduct: the commencement of his reign was good, the middle of it very bad, and the termination excellent. His passion for the chace, at one time led him more than three hundred leagues from his Capital, towards the sources of the Hwang-ho. He thought the locality delightful, and was desirous to fix his residence there, by subjecting the Tartars who dwelt in that quarter. In order to bring him back thence, his Ministers caused a rumour to be spread abroad, that a Prince of the blood royal had just been proclaimed Emperor. Moo-vang immediately returned, and with such speed, that he considered he ought to reward his coachman in a remarkable manner; which he did by bestowing on him a principality. Very few Emperors of China have surpassed him in wisdom, during the last ten years of his life.
Sesonchis or *Shishak*, 70th King of Egypt, ... 977
Learned authors, and M. Bossuet among others, have confounded this King with the great Sesostris.
REHOBOAM, King of Judah, ... }
JEROBOAM, King of Israel, ... } 974
The country of Judah is ravaged by Shishak, King of Egypt, ... 970
AHIJAM, 2d King of Judah, ... 957
Osorthon, 71st King of Egypt, ... 956
ASA, 3d King of Judah, ... 955
NADAB, 2d King of Israel, whilst his father Jeroboam was alive, ... 954
BAASHA, 3d King of Israel, after having killed Nadab, ... 952
King-vang, 60th Emperor of China, and 6th of the 3d Dynasty, ... 946
His father had brought him up to manage business cleverly, and at first he took to it with good grace; but his love of women soon rendered him despicable. A chaste young lady evading his pursuit, so well concealed herself within her city that He could never discover her, although he despatched his emissaries in quest of her. This caused slaughter and conflagration in the City. King-vang afterwards repented of so much cruelty, nevertheless, his memory is still odious to the Chinese.
Yay-vang, 61st Emperor of China, and 7th of the 3d Dynasty, ... 934
ELAH, 4th King of Israel, associated in the Throne with his father Baasha, ... 930
Pygmalion, King of Tyre, ... 926
OMRI, 5th King of Israel, builds the City of Samaria, ... 924
Dido, lands at Carthage, ... 920
The tyrant Pygmalion had murdered the husband of this Princess his sister, named Sichæus, a rich merchant of Tyre, with the object of possessing himself of his great wealth; but Dido prevented it: she fitted out a ship, placed her late husband's treasures in it, and set sail for Carthage, inhabited by a colony of Tyrians. The gold she took with her was laid out to build a fortress or Citadel, where Dido reigned gloriously until her death. Virgil has dishonored the memory of this illustrious widowed Princess, who was a model of wisdom; and Homer has illustrated the memory of Penelope, a woman altogether without modesty. One sees hence how much license is assumed by Poets.

(*To be continued.*)

THE day before yesterday H. M.'s Brig *Contest*, sailed for Ningpo and Loochoo, the Honorable Captain Spencer was accompanied by W. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. M.'s Chinese Secretary. Her departure was delayed by bad weather.

THE *Athol*, barque, 337 tons, Captain Black, arrived at Woosung on Saturday last, from the Sandwich Islands, having a Malay crew on board. During the voyage a slight spirit of insubordination had manifested itself amongst them, and when approaching Barren Island, the weather being tempestuous, the Captain ordered all hands to exert themselves to ensure the safety of the vessel. The Serang instead of obeying orders, desired the crew to go to dinner. He was remonstrated with, but to no purpose, on which Captain Black ordered him to be placed in irons, when the whole of the crew surrounded the Captain, and one of them succeeded in securing a rope round his legs and forcing him on the deck. The Mate immediately came to the assistance of Captain Black, who was struggling with the Serang, and in attempting to cut down the latter and release the Captain, unfortunately the blow took effect on the Captain, severely lacerating his right hand. The Mate after slightly wounding two of the crew was disarmed and pinioned, and himself received a wound from a cutlas below the knee, and was then placed below in the hold of the vessel. Captain Black succeeded however in restoring quietude and brought the vessel safely into port.

The Serang and two of the crew are in confinement, and we understand they will await their trial at the Consular Court here, on Monday next.

THE DIGGINGS.—*(From the Correspondent of the Bathurst Free Press).*—THE TURON.—Mining intelligence is very scarce. The river is flooded, and many parties are in consequence unable to work. It is a pity Mr. Hickey is not amongst us just now. He would have a very different story to tell to his fellow-citizens of Sydney, many of whom are saying all sorts of uncomplimentary things of him at the diggings. To say that there are hundreds here not earning their rations, is only repeating a hackneyed phrase; but its repetition becomes a public duty to the conductor of the local press, to counteract the mischievous consequences of the one-sided reports which have figured in a certain Sydney print, which appears to clutch eagerly at all the extravagant gold news which it can gather. If the writer and publisher of the little bit of mischief, which was adorned by Mr. Hickey's signature, were to visit the Turon just now, and witness the actual state of affairs,—if they were to see the men huddled together in their wet miserable tents, after a hard day's unproductive toil, and partaking of dear-bought, half-cooked, wretched fare, they would be cured of their imaginative trips into the realms of ideality. However true it might be that success amongst the miners of the Turon was for a time almost universal, it is no longer so now; and however inconsistent my present reports may seem when compared with my former ones, I hesitate not to aver the truthfulness of both. In stating particulars for your use, I write of them as they appear under my own observation; and having no purpose to serve, class to favour, nor interest, to conciliate, I give you, in every instance, as nearly the naked truth as my eyes can see, or my intellect comprehend it.

The are few here, even now, making extraordinary earnings; but these are sure to be carried on the wings of fame to the remotest corners of the land. A larger number are doing well, both taken together forming a very small minority. The great bulk of the miners, partly from ill luck, partly from ignorance of the art of extracting the gold from the soil, and partly from a superabundance of water, are doing little good, and to be seen wandering about the river in hundreds, listless, and dispirited, killing their time prospecting. Great numbers of the late arrivals are lamenting their fate; and many, whose means were limited, are left pennyless. As I write this, about half a dozen of this class are venting their feelings of bitter disappointment, in not very select language, upon the authors of the flaming reports which have seduced them from their firesides. Some of them have broken up their homes, and with a few articles of furniture, a limited supply of provisions, together with their wives and famillies packed on a dray, have arrived at the Turon, to look about for a time, eat up their rations, and deplore their precipitancy.

The Commissioners are now pretty fully employed settling boundary disputes. A few days ago, a party of three men were dispossessed of their licensed diggings by a number of impudent fellows walking cooly into the hole, and commencing operations. When remostrated with, one of them with the calmest effrontery imaginable, took up his pick, and swore that he would split the first man down who put his foot on the ground. The injured parties had the good sense to refer the matter to the decision of Mr. Hardy, who, as you may suppose, quickly expelled the graceless invaders. Had force been resorted to by the original possessors, an affray, terminating in bloodshed, would most probably have been the result.

Store are becoming very thick on the ground. It is quite time that the people should benefit by a little competition, for the prices, in many cases, are outrageous. Nothing less than two or three prices will suit some of them. Mr. Dawson has opened an excellent store here, and is doing a good business, his charges being reasonable. I also perceive that Mr. Tolano has opened near my friend Rogers. In fact, they are thickening in all directions.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Nov. 22,	Acadia,	*for* Hongkong.
23,	Norma, (Ham)	„ Hongkong.
23,	Cygnet, (Am.)	„ New York.
28,	Nymph,	„ Hongkong.
28,	H. M. Brig Contest,	„ Ningpo and Loochoo.
28,	N. B. Palmer, (Am.)	„ Hongkong.
28,	Magnolia, (Am.)	„ New York.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Abergeldie,	*for* London.
Kitty,	„ Amoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Chebucto.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, and John Bright.
Bombay.—Sidney.
Singapore.—Peilades, and Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Antelope, Audax, Iona, and Island Queen.

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600 „
Sarsnets,	6,000 „
Sorts,	4,500 „
Total Pieces,	92,600

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 22	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Nov. 7	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 22	Athol	B. bark	337	Black	Sand. Island	May 21	Ballast	Captain.
„ 25	Helena	A. ship	597	Cave	California	Oct. 1	Ballast	Russell & Co.
„ 26	N. B. Palmer	A. ship	1457	Low	California	Oct. 11	Ballast	Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 21	Acadia	B. ship	519	Dunn	Hongkong	Ballast	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
„ 22	Norma	H bark	300	Smith	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	J. M. Smith & Co.
„ 22	Cygnet	A. ship	493	Holmes	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
„ 24	Magnolia	A. bark	258	Merrow	New York	Tea, &c.	Wetmore & Co.
„ 25	Abergeldie	B. ship	600	Wilson	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
„ 26	Kitty	B. brig	199	Godshall	Amoy	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
„ 27	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 27	Contest	H M B		Hon. J. Spencer	Npo. & Loochoo		
„ 27	Susan	B. bark	212	Knight	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
„ 27	Siam	Sia. bq.	204	Young	Amoy	Sundries	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alverton	562	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.	Australia	Early
Athol		Nov. 22	B. bark	337	Black	Captain.	P. or Charter	
Caldew	601	Nov. 13	B. bark	280	Snow	Russell & Co.	Sydney	Early
Druid	590	Oct. 18	B. brig	343	McKirdy	Lindsay & Co.		
Edward Boustead	600	Nov. 12	B. ship	443	Kilgour	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	New York	Early
Glencoe	602	Nov. 15	B. bark	159	Lillewall	J. M. Smith & Co.	New Zealand	Early
Helena	185	Nov. 25	A. ship	597	Cave	Russell & Co.		
Heroine	4	Aug. 22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
Jeremiah Garnett	597	Nov. 1	B. ship	447	Daley	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
John Dugdale	599	Nov. 4	B. ship	409	Rome	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	London	Early
Lebanon	180	Nov. 1	A. ship	593	Drew	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
N. B. Palmer		Nov. 26	A. ship	1457	Low	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Raduga	181	Nov. 5	A. ship	586	Cook	J. M. Smith & Co.		
San Benito	5	July 23	S. brig	125	Domingues	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early
Shooting Star	179	Nov. 1	A. ship	903	Baker	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Spec	596	Nov. 1	B. schr	105	Leitch	W. Davidson.	Fuhchow	Soon
Tory	583	Sept. 29	B. bark	511	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
William Hughes	186	Nov. 26	A. brig	250	Banker	Captain.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	„	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	„	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	„	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	„	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Chebucto,	London	408	July 17	1,750,579	119,900	480	2,585
John Bright,	Liverpool	510	Augt. 13	3,480,076	192,010	176	..
Cathaya,	Liverpool	407	„ 17	2,701,243	318,240	1,327	1,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales*
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	536,445	312,409	1,355,062	2,309,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	[illegible]	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,425	229,503	..	[illegible]	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	[illegible]	228,607	48,121	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	139,741	163,985	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASONS	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,733	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

DESTINATION	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	139,741	16,746	163,985	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,405	29,900	230,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz. *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,	33,877,370	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	...	...	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	...	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Nankeens* Boxes	*Silk Piece* Goods	*Wool* Bales
	July. Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	...	..	145
	Aug. „ —In 9 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	2,870	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. „ —In 8 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,612,389	1,196	..	7½ pcls.	..
	Oct. „ —In 11 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,880,027	2,850	..	..	95
Nov. 2	Stately,	565	London	..	..	..	..	498,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,000	526,000	323	..	..	41
„ 5	John Bunyan,	466	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390,000	..	..	..	1,260
„ 7	Sunda,	381	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390,524	..	..	..	..
„ 25	Abergeldie.	700	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336,863	..	..	..	502

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gun-powder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	*Silk.* Bales	*Silk.* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods.*	*Nankeens.* Pieces	*Nankeens.* Cases
Nov. 6	Cassiterides	414	N. York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460,840	..	11.94	..	..	..

The Cargoes per *D. Godfrey* to Boston, and *Houqua, Candace, Ariel, Wellington, Josiah Quincy, Lowlao, Fenelon, John Baring, Panama, Nebraska, Susquehanna, Vancouver,* and *Nestorian* to New York, have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts.*	*Pekoe*	*Black* Total Pounds	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yng. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Green* Total Pounds	GRAND TOTAL Pounds
Sept. 30	Nerbudda,	428	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792
Oct. 9	Quito,	502	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469,127
„ 9	Mary and Anne,	212	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,500
„ 14	Equator,	235	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000
„ 14	Regia,	186	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,525
„ 28	Anne & Jane,	301	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191,000
Nov. 6	Catherine,	182	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,560
„ 14	Marmion,	218	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149,780

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name,	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gun-powder*	*Imperial*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503,070	..
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230,378	..

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